

Daily Democrat

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HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Office—79 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.

TERMS:—FEBRUARY 4, 1862.

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Tuesday, Dec. 2, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago and St. Louis Express (daily except Sunday) 8:45 A. M.

St. Louis Express (daily) 10:30 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express (daily) 6:50 A. M.

Chicago and St. Louis Express (daily except Sunday) 7:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

From Jeffersonville.

Chattanooga and Eastern Express 8:00 P. M.

Chattanooga and Eastern Express 9:00 A. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1 8:00 A. M.

Passenger Train No. 2 10:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Passenger Train for Nashville and Camp 8:00 A. M.

Passenger Train for Nashville and Camp 10:00 P. M.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Northern mails at 12:30 P. M. and arrive at 12:45 P. M.

Southern mail, via L. & N. R. R. (small office) at 1:30 P. M. (the previous evening) at 6:30 A. M.

Mail from Chicago, via C. & O. R. R. at 9:00 A. M. and arrive at 10:00 P. M.

Mail from St. Louis, via C. & O. R. R. at 10:00 P. M. and arrive at 11:00 P. M.

Mail from Louisville, via C. & O. R. R. at 11:00 P. M. and arrive at 12:00 A. M.

Mail from Louisville, via C. & O. R. R. at 12:00 A. M. and arrive at 1:00 A. M.

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Letter from Adair County.

COLUMBIA, KY., January 21st, 1862.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: On yesterday quite a number of Union refugees, from Allen and Warren counties, came into camp at this place. According to their representations (which are perfectly reliable) a most terrible state of affairs exists in those sections.

A short time ago the Confederate despotism sent out its minions, who were hatched in the den of treason, Bowlinggreen, to inaugurate their government in Allen county, which was done by turning out the officers of the county (so far as they went) who refused to perjure themselves, and put in their places men who could gulp down treason without an effort.

About the same time a proclamation was issued calling in all the guns belonging to those between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and on failure to bring a gun, \$200 was to be paid, and in default thereof a fine of \$50 or imprisonment was the penalty. But this is not all. It is also threatened, by the bands of robbers now infesting that section, to utterly destroy every particle of property belonging to those who have volunteered in the United States service or gone to the camps for protection. The time is now about expired when the guns should have been delivered, and a draft is the next step in the fearful drama.

From this the Union men, after having borne almost every insult and indignity, are fleeing. Whatever else they might have suffered, they will not take up arms against the only government that ever gave them any peace or protection. On account of so many leaving, the work of destruction already commenced, will be completed, and we may expect nothing else but that this whole region will be perfectly desolated.

The people will be robbed of everything like subsistence, and the Confederate wretches, enraged by their late disastrous defeat, will devastate them of everything that is valuable, if it be only to destroy it; and when spring returns, without speedy relief, famine must stare them in the face, and such poverty and want as were never known before will be felt through that whole section of country. It does seem hard—exceedingly hard—that this border section which stood so firmly by the State and the Union in all the late political convulsions, right under the guns of Camp Treadwell, and bore up against all the baleful influences that are the necessary results of close neighborhood with the Southern Confederacy, and that, when the invader, came gave nearly all her youth and many of her middle aged to the army, should now, without any struggle, be left to her fate. And that, too, with thousands of Union troops all around it, to whose ears the sweetest earthly music would be the order to advance. I don't belong to the "peace" or "non-resistance" party, nor to that other class that would dictate what the Government ought or ought not to do; but I do believe that without disconcerting a single plan, or running a single risk, protection should be given to the whole section of country between Columbia and Bowlinggreen, to within ten miles of the latter place. Let five thousand or seven thousand troops be thrown forward from this place thirty-five miles in the direction of Bowlinggreen, and all will be secure.

It is objected that the roads are too bad for such movement? Give the order and see if every soldier will not move with a smile on his face. Is it not said we cannot transport subsistence? The country will feed us cheerfully and gratuitously rather than suffer what they are now suffering, and what is now in store for them. Is it feared we will be cut off? Five thousand troops can maintain a good position against fifteen thousand, and the rebels can't spare that many from any place; and then, in the hour of danger, the whole surrounding country, if furnished with guns, of which there are hundreds here belonging to the Home Guard, will aid us. If it can possibly be otherwise, it does seem cruel and unjust that this true and loyal section should be utterly overrun and desolated by the ruthless Southern vandals.

And should Gen. Bull's eyes ever fall upon this appeal for help, we can say to him, that while this whole section has the utmost confidence in his military ability, and his determination to prosecute vigorously the war in Kentucky, and sooner or later bring protection to all, yet, if he know how many weary, longing eyes were turned to him in the hour of darkness and of peril—how many anguished hearts are praying for deliverance from any many one who would bring home to them the ruin and desolation of more than widowhood and orphanage, surely his ingenuity would invent, and his energy would execute some plan, even out of the general measures belonging to the war in Kentucky, to bring relief to this section.

There is a little cloud overhanging the diplomatic relations of France and Spain, originating in some personal quarrel between Marshal Pellerin and the Spanish General Don Jose Orozco. The Spanish government has taken up the affair and addressed a note to France, in which it declares that the Marshal had completely failed in the respect due to a private individual, and still more to a foreign general officer in the exercise of his functions; and it is described as they deserved the extraordinary language and the quite as extraordinary gestures made use of by Marshal Pellerin in his interview with General Orozco.

A RIGHTOUS PETITION.—In the United States Senate, on the 25th ult., Mr. Salisbury, of Delaware, submitted a petition from citizens of the State of Illinois, praying Congress not to pass an act to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and asking for the expulsion of members who sympathize with such an act. It also asks that the title of "General" may be, by law, taken away from John C. Fremont, and that his incapacity, frauds, and corruption, while in the Western Department, may be fully exposed.

According to letters received from Hatteras Island, Gen. Burnside did everything possible for his men and vessels. He was full of hope, sympathy and thoughtfulness. He refused to take rest, exclaiming: "The contractors have ruined me, but God holds me in his palm, and all will yet be well."

Fremont has existed in Paris for some time. There were several lodges to which the foreign ambassadors and others belonged. But a few months ago the Shah issued an edict—why, nobody knows—declaring Fremont's benevolent forbidding in his dominions.

The present is the ninth time that the town of Torre del Greco has been destroyed by Vesuvius. A subscription opened at Turin for the sufferers is headed by Victor Emmanuel, who gives ten thousand francs.

Court of Appeals.

PLAINT, Feb. 3, 1862.

Paul vs. Paul. Circuit Court.

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By Mail from Europe.

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